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NO. 23.

BULLETIN OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, 1909.

NEW PLANT IMMIGRANTS.

ALEURITES FORDII. 26279. From China. Presented by Rev. F.D. Holmes. China wood oil. Largest seeds of this variety yet received. See No. 25081 (Bull. No. 15) for description. In addition to the information given there we find from a photograph in the Wilson collection recently received from Prof. Sargent that this tree is covered with large white flowers in spring and is very ornamental.

ALLIUM CEPA. 26134. From Denia, Spain. "Seed of the onion which is commercially grown on an extensive scale in Denia. The closest American representative of this type is the Prizetaker, which I understand is an American sport from this variety. It is probably the largest of the onions which are grown extensively for market, has the thinnest skin, is the mildest in flavor, and altogether the best onion produced in the world." (L. C. Corbett.) For tests by the Bureau of Plant Industry to determine its commercial value.

AMYGDALUS. 26297. From Pyramid Lake, Nevada. Presented by Mr. Marsden Manson who recommends this wild peach as a stock and for hybridizing experiments. For distribution later.

ANONA. 26290. From Kentung, Burma. Presented by Rev. R. Harper who says it is a favorite fruit in Burma.
ANONA SP. 26298. Presented by Dr. F. Franceschi, Santa Barbara, California. "Seems to be a species intermediate between A. cherimolia and A. squamosa; probably a natural hybrid between these species." (Wester.)
ANONA CHERIMOLIA. 26148-155. Eight varieties of large cherimolias presented by Mr. Salvador Izquierdo, Santa Inez, Chile. ANONA SQUAMOSA. 26203. Presented by Mr. H. F. Schultz, David, Chiriqui, Panama. Said to be a very superior fruit.

D. G. Fairchild

ARRACACHA ESCULENTA. 26204. From H. F. Schultz, Panama. The Arracacha does not like a hot climate, but as the root needs about nine or ten months for full development, the temperature must de rather equable all this time - say 60-68°. The root contains a large amount of starch and a sweet, yellowish sap from which a fermented liquor is sometimes prepared. But generally the root is boiled and eaten like potatoes, being superior to the best,variety of the latter. (Ernst.) For distribution later.

BRASSICA OLERACEA CAPITATA. 26241. Presented by Mr. A. A. Williamson, Dalny, Manchuria. "The Manchurian cabbage is one of the chief articles of diet of the inhabitants of these regions. It is particularly tender, succulent and well-flavored." (Williamson.) For distribution later

CASTANEA SPP. From Little Silver, New Jersey. Presented by Dr. W. Van Fleet. 26230-231. Castanea pumila x crenata. "Mostly shrubby in habit, good growers; nuts twice as large as C. pumila, often 3 in bur; productive and bears at 2 to 3 years from seed. Supposed to be resistant to the destructive bark disease, caused by Diaporthe parasitica, which threatens to destroy the native chestnut trees." 26232-233. C. pumila x vesca (Paragon variety). Nuts 4 times as large as thoce of C. pumila, sometimes 3 in a bur; good grower, arborescent, productive and bears 6 years from seed." 26234-235. C. pumila x crenata. Sesond generation from self pollinated seeds. Vigorous, not fruited. Supposed to be resistant to bark disease." (Van Fleet.) For later distribution.

CHRYSANTHEMUM HYBRIDUM. 26189. Presented by Mr. Geo. J. Streator, Santa Cruz, California. "Seed of the so-called Shasta daisy from the finest semidouble, quilled, fimbriated or fringed forms." (Streator.) For distribution later.

CITRULLUS VULGARIS. 26225-227. From Bucharest, Roumania. Three varieties of the small, individual Roumanian watermelons. For official test before distribution.

CITRUS SPP. 26209-223. Purchased from Messrs. Thomas Rivers & Son, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, England, at the request of Mr. Walter T. Swingle. Varieties of oranges, limes and lemons which it was thought desirable to introduce. For distribution later.

CRATAEGUS. 26255. From Colorado, altitude 6500 feet. Presented by Mr. Marsden Manson. "A wild haw of very good flavor; of possible utility as a stock for apples." (Manson.)

ECHIUM FASTUOSUM. 26190. Presented by Mr. Geo. J. Streator, Santa Cruz, California. "This is a greatly admired plant; nothing that flowers in spirate form that I have seen is more striking in appearance." (Streator.) For later distribution.

EUCALYPTUS SPP. 26256-259. Four species of Eucalyptus from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Procured from Mr. J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist. For the experimental plantation to be established by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Brownsville, Texas.

KAEMPFERIA SP. 26188. "Sherungulu". Presented by Prof. J. Burtt Davy. "A plant growing in tropical and subtropical Transvaal, the rhizomes of which are used in medicine. The remarkable fragrance of the tubers recommends them for use in the perfume trade. The flowers are distinctly ornamental." (Davy.) For distribution later.

LOLIUM STRICTUM. 26200. From Sfax, Tunis. Presented by Dr. Trabut. Ray grass. "Excellent forage; grows in arid regions, annual; interesting to cultivate in the steppes." (Trabut.) Grows in countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea and the Canary Islands. For distribution later.

MALUS SYLVESTRIS. 26143. Presented by J. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India. Crab apple from the Himalayas upon which the apple and the pear are grafted, and which is grown from cuttings. For distribution later.

PASSIFLORA SPP. 26268-269. Two species of passion fruits from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Presented by Dr. E. Andre. For distribution later.

PHOTINIA VILLOSA. 26133. From West China. Proposed as STOCK FOR LOQUAT by Mr. Meyer, who secured it in Vilmorin Arboretum, Les Barres, Nogent-sur-Vernisson, France. Evergreen, dwarf habit, ornamental. Not hardy in Washington.

PINUS PINCEANA. 26283. Mexican high-altitude pine presented by Elswood Cleaffey. Grows fifty feet in height.

PRUNUS JAPONICA. 26131. Seed of an edible cherry from Veitch's nurseries, Chelsea, London. Original specimen obtained by Mr. E. H. Wilson. For distribution later.

PRUNUS PADUS. 26144. Used as a STOCK FOR THE PLUM in the Himalayas, India. From J. Mollison, Inspector of Agriculture.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS. 26284-288. Four varieties of JAPANESE RADIRH similar to the Sakurajima which has been so successfully grown in America.

ROSA SP. 26265. A WILD ROSE USED AS A STOCK in Mexico. Grows to a height of 20 feet, native of frostless highlands where abundant moisture is found. Does not sprout like the Manetti according to Harvey C. Stiles who sent the seeds. For distribution later.

RUBUS SPP. 26238-240. Purchased from Messrs. J. R. Pearson & Sons, Lowdham, Notts, England, at the request of Mr. Walter T. Swingle. 26238. Parsley-leaved blackberry. "This is, in the opinion of Messrs. Pearson & Sons, 'far better than any of the American kinds'". 26239. Raspberry, November Abundance. "This is said to produce a good supply of fruit during September and onwards. 26240. Raspberry, Superlative. "Said to be a good dessert berry of red color, large size and excellent flavor." (Swingle.) For distribution later.

RUBUS SPP. 26270-278. Nine species of Rubus from China. Purchased from Prof. C. S. Sargent, Arnold Arboretum. Found growing in thickets and mountains at altitudes of from 2000 to 5000 feet. For distribution later.

SAPINDUS. From China. Presented by Rev. T. D. Holmes. The fruit of this tree is used just as it is gathered to wash with. For distribution later.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. 26208. From Solomon, Alaska. Presented by Mr. T. Brown. "Tubers round to oblong, flattened; skin deep flesh color, eyes few and shallow." (W.V.Shear.) For distribution later.

TRIFOLIUM SUBROTUNDUM. 26124. From 70 miles east of Lake Victoria Nyanza, British East Africa at about 7500 feet altitude. A native of Abyssinia where it is cultivated as forage under the name of Mayad. For distribution later.

UNDETERMINED. 26199. A striking Asclepiad from Standerton, Transvaal. Presented by Mr. O. W. Barrett, who says it is ornamental and ought to make a good trellis or porch vine for the southern states and California. For distribution later.

UNDETERMINED. 26299. Presented by Mr. F. W. McCauley, from Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California. "Seed of a wild forage plant grown in this country. It is often 3 to 4 feet high and the shape of a small tree. It is at its best in August. Grows on light, sandy soil, apparently without moisture. If this plant could be cultivated with success I believe it would be valuable as a forage plant to be grown without irrigation." (McCauley.) For distribution later.

VICIA FABA. 26282. Presented by Mr. H. M. Leake, Cawnpore, India. "Seed of the only form of Vicia faba grown here. Sown in October and ripens in March." For immediate distribution.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

AFRICA. O. W. Barrett, Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa reports that the following species of Diospyros occur in Mocambique, nearly all from the Zambesia district: D. mespiliformis, D. verrucosa, D. senensis, D. squarrosa, D. loureiriana, D. kirkii; also about 4(?) undescribed spp.

BURMA, Kentung. R. Harper, Oct. 8. Sends seed of Man man yau (undetermined), the oil of which is used for illuminating and the fruit as a cathartic.

CHINA, Hong Kong. Superintendent Botanical and Forestry Dept. writes that grafted plants of Cookia punctata can be obtained from Canton at 75c (Mex.) each.

ENGLAND, London. Gilbert Christy, Nov. 17. Sends seeds of Funtumia elastica. This is a large forest tree yielding rubber. Could be planted in Cuba.

ENGLAND, London. W. Wilks, Royal Horticultural Society, Nov. 15. Will send cuttings of Black Monukka grape. Very strong grower; berries individually small, black and seedless. In pruning Black Monukka must have 2 or 3 eyes left on the sub-branch as it does not seem to send out a spray of blossoms from the first eye as other grapes do.

INDIA, Sibpur, Calcutta. Royal Botanical Garden, November 4. Have no seeds of Diospyros embryopteris on hand but will send seed from next crop in May or June.

JAPAN, Tokyo. Albert J. Perkins, Nov. 2. Sends notes regarding varieties of bamboos and flowering cherries seen at Japan Nursery Co., which makes a specialty of these things. Expects to visit Experiment Station at Okitsu which makes a specialty of Citrus fruits. Reports that fine onions are grown in Japan. They have long, slender, blanched stalks and no bulb, and are hilled up with loose earth like celery. The best variety of this onion, Allium fistulosum, is called Sensu-negi. Sends a catalog of paper plants from Yokohama Nursery Co. Says that Hydrangea paniculata var. minor, Hibiscus manihot, and Acer crataegifolia are used in paper making for their mucilaginous juice to give body to the paper. Sends information regarding the use

of rape seed oil in Japan and will send sample of the oil.

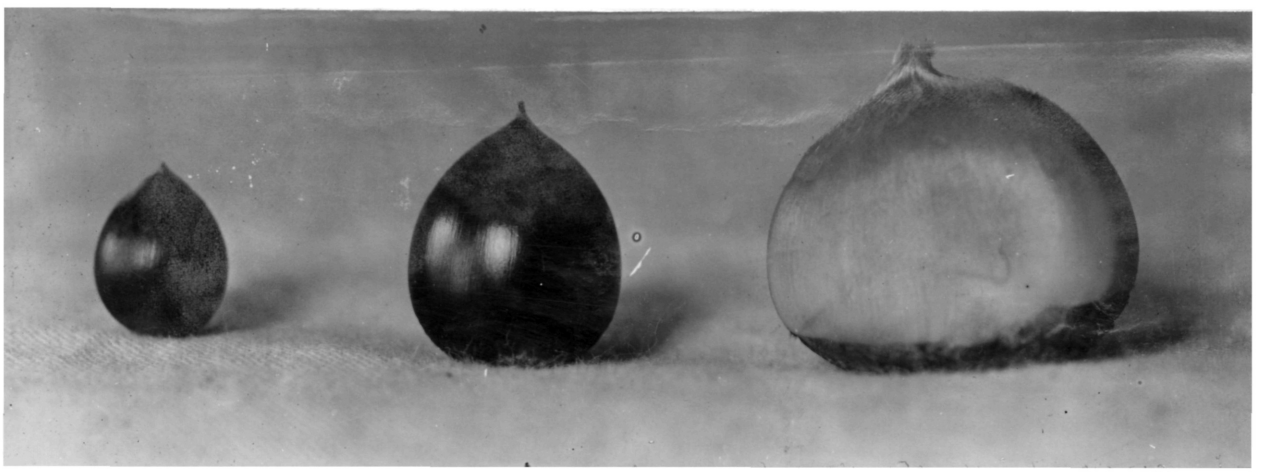
MANCHURIA, Mukden. E.C.Parker, Nov. 6. Sends box of seeds of native fruits - crab apple, cherry, apricot and peach.

RECENT VISITORS.

CUBA, Cien Fuegos. Dr. E. F. Cabada. Has palms of 100 varieties. Can furnish seeds. Will test leitchee plants and report on them.

Florida. Dr. Gifford of Miami has just made an arrangement with Prof. Sargent for an exploration of Southern Florida, particularly the southern keys. He has published a list of the introduced trees of southern Florida. Has explored portions of the West Indies. He is a great believer in the future of Floridan agriculture. He is one of the best informed men om the subtropical plants of Florida. Will gladly collect information for the bureau regarding them.

PORTO RICO. Mr. T. P. Lilppett has a place near San Juan where he raises grape fruits and oranges, and where he proposes to establish an avocado orchard.



CASTANEA SP. (Hybrid chinquapin.)